

Gen. Burnside. On the night preceding the receipt of this order, Gen. McClellan announced to many of his officers his belief that within three or four days at the farthest he would fight the greatest battle of the war, and gain a victory for the Union that would probably end the rebellion. No one blames Burnside for a sudden halt in the army at present.

LAURENS, Tenn., November 13.—The cavalry advance of Gen. Hamilton's corps, under Col. Lee, entered Holly Springs at daylight this morning, and found no enemy. The rebel infantry are below Tallahatchie. Their cavalry are at Lumpkin's Mills, seven miles south of Holly Springs, in considerable force. Skirmishing has been going on all the forenoon with their cavalry.

WASHINGTON, November 14th.—Despatches from headquarters of the army of the Potomac say the news from the front is meagre. Our advance corps occupies Fayetteville, four miles from the Rappahannock station. Skirmishing is going on almost constantly between the advance and the enemy's rear.

BALTIMORE, November 14.—A special dispatch to the American from Harper's Ferry of to-day says that parties from Washington and scouts report that Stonewall Jackson had passed through Winchester on Monday, and then on to the Shenandoah valley. It is believed that Jackson is now between Winchester and Harper's Ferry.

Skirmishing between pickets has been resumed. General Sherman, in command at Harper's Ferry, has sufficient force to hold the place.

Contrabands coming into our lines report that Longstreet is in command at Culpeper. They also say that Gen. Hill's forces, with Jackson's, are somewhere in the valley, and that Longstreet's forces and others at Culpeper were thrown there to prevent the rebel army getting between the main body of the rebel army and Richmond.

According to Secession authority in this city, Gen. Lee designs to draw our army under Burnside to the line of the Rappahannock, which he has fortified, and defend with a force of 100,000 men, while Stonewall Jackson is to cross the Shenandoah, to attack him on the flank and rear, with an army of 40,000, which he now commands in the Shenandoah Valley.

New York, November 14th.—The Herald's Washington dispatch intimates that Gen. Butler's removal is probable.

An extensive defalcation in the Custom House has been discovered. Sixteen clerks in the liquidating department have been suspended, and the amount has been variously estimated at \$150,000 to \$250,000. It was done by wrong entries, and subsequently the books of record were destroyed to prevent its discovery.

Last evening's Washington Star says:—We have news from the front representing that Floyd's entire force had been recaptured from Western Virginia for the purpose of strengthening the rebel army at Winchester and Rapidan. If not already arrived, they will have all of them gathered there in a few days. Bragg's movements, too, have been mysterious for a few days past, and the rebel citizens of Virginia think that he is moving up by railroad to join Lee's army. But for the recent stay of the advance of our army all these rebel efforts to strengthen their force would have been too late, for by to-day an engagement that would have placed Gordonsville in McClellan's hands would have been fought and won.

The Time's Washington special dispatch says the French Government has demanded full and immediate indemnity for all the injuries inflicted on the French citizens by Gen. Butler.

The Spanish Minister has addressed a demand as to the burning of a vessel in Spanish waters by one of Farragut's fleet.

New York, November 15.—The Herald's correspondent at Harper's Ferry reports that Stonewall Jackson has removed his force from the vicinity of Front Royal, and is now encamped at Newtown, seven miles from the Winchester and Romney turnpike. His force is estimated at 25,000 to 40,000 men and 40 pieces of artillery.

A special dispatch in the Tribune says it is reported that the rebels have occupied Thornton and Chester Gaps, in Burnside's rear, in force.

WASHINGTON, November 16.—Burnside has issued a general order, organizing the army into three grand divisions, commanded respectively by Sumner, Franklin and Hooker. A reserve corps will be formed, to be commanded by Sigel. The heads of various Staff Departments, other than Adjutant-General, remain unchanged.

President Lincoln, on the 16th, issued an order enjoining upon the soldiers and sailors strict observance of the Sabbath.

In the 13 States that elected during October and November, the meagre returns indicate the following results, all the districts which have been announced as "doubtful" being left out. In classifying the members of the present Congress below we have allowed all the "Unionists" and Democrats.

Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
New York.....	12	18	23
Low.....	5	2	10
Ohio.....	7	12	9
Indiana.....	7	14	4
Pennsylvania.....	14	9	18
New Jersey.....	1	4	3
Massachusetts.....	2	8	11
Wisconsin.....	2	8	11
Illinois.....	5	8	4
Kansas.....	1	1	1
Oregon.....	1	1	1
Delaware.....	1	1	1
Michigan.....	1	1	1
69	59	88	38

So far as these States are concerned the Republican have in the present Congress 50 majority—in the next Congress they seem to have 10 majority.

New York, Nov. 17.—A Harper's Ferry letter of Sunday says: Jackson's main force is at Stevenson's Station, 17 miles this side of Winchester, and is variously estimated at from 40,000 to 70,000 men, but will not likely exceed 40,000. Jackson has never left the valley, but has moved down the west side of the Blue Ridge, while our army advanced along the east, skirmishing at gaps with our advance, but never offering serious battle. When it became known that our army had no intention of entering the valley, Jackson retraced his steps, and his advance extends as far as two miles from Hancock. His cavalry occupy Martinsburg, and his headquarters are at Banker Hill.

A special dispatch from Warrenton says that Burnside had submitted his plan of the campaign to the authorities at Washington, and as soon as a response was received the army would move.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—A number of prominent ship merchants are now here, urging upon the Secretary of War and the Navy the very great importance of immediately and effectually sealing up Charleston harbor, which is at present the great port of entry for all the contraband trade.

New York, November 20.—The latest information from Harper's Ferry is a report which says that Stonewall Jackson was falling back. This probably means he has been ordered to rejoin Lee's army with his corps.

Secessionists in Washington yesterday were exultant over the forward movement of our army, considering it a compulsory one, and that in reality it is a retreat from a sudden attack, threatened by Stonewall Jackson.

New York, November 21.—The Times' Palmouth dispatch, dated the 20th, says:—Yesterday the rebel pickets made their appearance on the opposite (south) bank of the Rappahannock river, and are now within easy musket range. Last night rebel pickets had the audacity to venture upon the Orange and Alexandria railroad, and burn the bridge near Carter's station. We have reports that the rebels are in the vicinity of Shepherd's Mills to the number of 18,000, and that a force of 10,000 is near the river and Snicker's Gaps.

Boston, November 21.—The affair of the Charles-town Bridge was left open this morning, when the way passenger train went through, and the engine, tender and smoking car were plunged into the river. Many of the passengers escaped by jumping from the windows and swimming. The whole loss of life is not yet ascertained. Four bodies have been recovered, and several persons are more or less injured, but fortunately none of them seriously.

WASHINGTON, November 21st.—Advises from the army of the Potomac say the rebels still occupy Fredericksburg with a small force to dispute the passage of the river.

The weather is disagreeable. It rained heavily yesterday afternoon, swelling the streams to an unusual height.

The news it will be seen is 21 days later than previously received.

From Europe.

The following short extracts are all of note that we had in the San Francisco Journals.

No less than 12 ships arrived in one day in the Mersey from Bombay, laden with cotton—64,647 bales.

New York, Nov. 12.—The steamship City of Baltimore, with dates from Liverpool to the 29th, and from Queenstown to the 31st of October, has arrived.

The proceedings of Admiral Wilkes, at Bermuda, continue to claim public attention. The Daily News enunciates with Lincoln on Wilkes' appointment, and recommends his removal. The Times is glad to see the Democrats making a show of force, and believes that their success is most promising for peace.

It was reported that the National Assembly of Greece would offer the Crown to Prince Alfred of England. King Otto had arrived at Vienna.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—Consols, 93 3/8 to 93 1/2.

Cobden addressed his constituents at Rochdale. Referring to American affairs, he said it would be a waste of time for foreigners to attempt to influence the course of the South to do more harm than good. He did not believe that if the war were brought to a termination that would end the separation of the North and South. Interference by force he thought would do more to strengthen the Federal Government than anything else, and the cost to England in six months would be more than sufficient to feed the distressed cotton operatives for years.

HALIFAX, Nov. 14.—The steamer Europa, with dates from Liverpool to the 1st, and Queenstown to the 2nd, has arrived.

The English papers have but little to say on American affairs. The Times credits the Federals for the aggressive construction of the navy, but questions its desirability for regular naval work.

The destruction of American ships by the pirate Alabama caused a general advance in the rates of insurance at Lloyd's, of from 2 to 3 per cent. The advance at Liverpool was even as high as five guineas. The total loss to shipping during the recent gales is enormous. Great damage was also done on the French coast.

Glass, Elliott & Co. write hopefully of the Atlantic cable, and offer to undertake the contract on the most liberal terms, expressing the greatest faith in its accomplishment.

Consols 93 1/2 to 93 3/8.

King Otto, of Greece, has abdicated the throne in favor of his brother, and a Provisional Government has been established.

The London Globe says the English Cabinet will give an expression of its views concerning the pirate Alabama.

St. John's, Newfoundland, Nov. 19.—The Anglo-Japan, with dates from Liverpool to the 6th, and London to the 7th, has arrived.

The London News remarks as to stopping English merchants from supplying arms and ammunition to the North or South:—the thing is impossible. It then quotes authorities to show that fitting out such ships as the Alabama is a breach not only of international but of statute law.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—Mediation rumors are again prevalent. The Spanish Government has demanded the punishment of the Americans who violated the Spanish flag on the Cuban coast.

The American Minister had an audience with the queen of Spain, and assured her Majesty that the Government did not authorize the acts complained of.

FROM VICTORIA, V. I.—NEW WHARF.—The first wharf above the site of the old bridge across Victoria harbor, will be shortly completed. The depth of water high tide on the frontage is 22 feet; at low tide 13. A handsome stone building on Store street, to which the wharf opens, is being built for Messrs. Junion & Co. The works are being conducted under the supervision of F. W. Green, Esq., City Surveyor. Mr. Higgins is the contractor.

The last steamer from the Caribbean country brought down \$150,000 in gold dust. Flour at the mines quoted at from 85 cents to \$1 12 per pound.

## THE POLYNESIAN.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1862.

### The Foreign News.

After three weeks suspense we are again in receipt of information from foreign ports. In the United States the civil war is continuing its sea-saw motion.

General McClellan, once the idol and hope, has gone under for the storm of popular clamor, and General Burnside supersedes him in command of the Army of the Potomac. It is even said that General Halleck (the Commander-in-Chief) contributed his coup de main to the falling General. The Fabian policy is at a discount, it seems, in Washington, and the Cabinet has become envious of the military dash of the rebels. McClellan is blamed for not relieving Harper's Ferry, and for letting General Lee escape him. It is always safe to speculate upon the if's after an event, and had McClellan won the battle of Antietam instead of merely holding his own, the rebels would by this time have been "way down in Dixie," or at the bottom of the Gulf-stream. It seems that General Halleck forgets his own campaign in Tennessee and how Beauregard escaped him at Corinth. But whatever McClellan's shortcomings, it seems that Burnside is not in any greater hurry to burn his fingers with Southern powder, for a fortnight had already elapsed since he took command without any forward movement, and instead, he has taken a side step to make Fredericksburg and Aquia Creek his base of operations. In the meantime snowstorms and rains have muddied the roads and filled the rivers. We are told however that a battle is imminent, though where and with whom does not clearly appear. Stonewall Jackson is said to be somewhere between Winchester and Warrenton, on the flank of the Federals, and the main rebel army is said to be in force between the Rapidan and the Rappahannock in front of Burnside. It may be that the pressure of these two rebel forces induced Burnside to make Fredericksburg his headquarters; if so, it seems as if the game of Pope were to be played over again.

In the South the Federals had made good their advances, but Bragg and Price seem to thrive on defeats, and like Anteus of old, rise from the ground with renewed strength. On the Texas coast the Union fleets had been very successful, but the taking or losing a few towns in Texas can have no final bearing upon the life and death struggle in Virginia.

The fall elections are nearly over, and instead of a majority of 50 in Congress, the Republicans have barely a majority of 10.

Admiral Wilkes seems to have treated the Bermudians in a rather cavalier manner, and the Union gunboat Montgomery had burnt an English ship lying ashore on the coast of Cuba with the Spanish flag flying over her. Bad blood was brewing on all sides. Northern journals complain indignantly of English vessels furnishing ammunition and goods to the Southerners, and especially of Southern privateers being built in England.

Foreign mediation is a standing rumor, but hardly anything more. "Offered services always stink," says the proverb, and if the Americans cannot settle their own quarrel, assuredly no one else can do it for them. It is a hard road to travel, but humanity will be the wiser for having traveled it. But while the great powers are looking wisely but discreetly at intervention in America, they assume without hesitation the role of Administrators, Executors and Assigns of the affairs of a little State like Greece. The abdication of King Otto leaves Greece another Paris apple to be contended for or to be given away without the consent of the natives.

In Italy the statu quo continues. Non possumus, says the Pope; nolimus, says Louis Napoleon, and

Italy waits. Garibaldi has refused the offered amnesty. The Victor of Calatafini thinks that when a man has made a present of a kingdom, he cannot accept a pardon from the one whom he has crowned.

The two most accredited rumors in Europe on Oct. 7, were, (according to the "correspondence Councillor" of the Echo du Pacifique), 1st, that the Italian Government had consented to forego Rome and to let the Pope govern as best he might in the Roman provinces proper, and that on those conditions France would evacuate the Roman territory; 2nd, that England had notified France that it could no longer permit the latter to occupy Italian ground alone, and that, in case Rome was not evacuated, England would occupy Sicily. The latter would prove a farce, for the temporal government of the Pope would not stand upright forty-eight hours after the French had left the city. The second would be a threat that France has not been in the habit of receiving these many years, and assuredly would not brook at this hour. It is difficult to an outsider to perceive how the Pope can be called an Independent Sovereign while his political independence is at the charge of a foreign power. The appearances of things have ceased to impose on the thoughtful; and the Vicar of Christ guarded by foreign bayonets can not be a very exalted idea to the faithful. The Papacy, as a sovereign power, had its origin in time, in the devotion and ambition of men; but the truths which it embodies had their origin from God, their force lies in the consciences of men, and not in the number of whirres or the strength of earthly power. The temporality of the Popedom grew up from the necessities of the times and the imbecility and impotence of surrounding Sovereigns; it has served its day and the wants thereof, and like all other offshoots of time must cease when its object has been attained. The non possumus is filling enlightened Catholics with regret, and driving ignorant ones into skepticism and unbelief. To imagine that the Pope would be less a Pope without the temporality, would be to go back to the times of the Guelphs and Ghibelines, and the schism of Avignon, and ignore the whole onward course of humanity.

In Russia an intolerable state of suspense weighs on the people. A correspondent of the Press writes, (28th Sept.): "It is not only Poland which it (the Russian Government), fears. The phantoms rise in the very lap of the Russian people, and persecution thrives better than ever. It (the Government) quarrels with every word, with every voice, with every aspiration; with the journals, with the literature, with the schools. The Day is suppressed, the Contemporary and the Russian Word are suppressed, the Sunday schools are closed, the chess-club are closed, the halls of public lectures are closed, money destined for the support of poor students is withheld, and arrests are multiplied; officers and aides-de-camp of the Emperor are sent to the fortresses, and a corps of informers is organized which forwards its bloody oracles to the police."

The King of Prussia and his Legislature are at loggerheads about the Budget.

Mr. Wm. Anderson Rose, manufacturer of spectacles, has been elected Mayor of the city of London.

According to late statistics of the new Kingdom of Italy, the total population of the Kingdom is 21,728,529 inhabitants, thus divided: Ancient Piedmont and Lombardy, 7,106,696; Emilia, the Marches and Umbria, 3,622,904; Tuscany, 1,815,243; the Neapolitan States, 2,283,686. The cities with over 100,000 inhabitants are: Naples, 417,000; Milan, 220,000; Palermo, 186,000; Turin, 180,000; Genoa, 120,000; Florence, 115,000; besides Messina with 94,000, Leghorn with 80,000, Bologna with 75,000.

### Educational.

One of the smartest articles on the above subject that we have lately come across, in its application to this country, appears in the "Hoku o ka Pakipika," (Hawaiian Journal), of this week. It is refreshing to see the nation itself become sensible to its need of a different education from what it hitherto has received. The writer pitches into the Government, (Legislative and Executive), with a fearlessness and a plain-speaking that is very commendable. It is an old and long saying that "the proof of the pudding is in the eating of the string," and this Hawaiian writer is strong on the argument ad hominem. He squarely puts the question, how many native Hawaiians have been qualified by the present educational system for filling the highest offices under the Government, and what at this day the people have to show, that is durable, progressive and self-existing, resulting from the thousands and thousands of dollars yearly thrown through the same gutter. He wants to know, and we second his motion, if this people is to depend forever upon the foreigner for a supply of material wherewith to fill the more important posts under the Government. When and how will Hawaiians be qualified to step in the shoes of the foreigners who introduced religion, politics and industrial pursuits among them? Simply to look at the ecclesiastical establishments in the country, where, after forty years' training, are the native Hawaiians that are competent to fill the pulpits and bear the burdens of the present incumbents? Where are the Elias of the land, when the Elias have gone?

The question is unanswerable, alas! But we are told that education is flourishing, and that every man can read his Bible and write his name. We admit fully the important results that may be drawn from that single fact, but inasmuch as the system stops short with that fact, and the pupils, that alone can prove the vitality of the system and the beneficial character of the fact, have not been drawn, we are constrained to condemn both the system and its execution, and to object, with the writer in the "Hoku," against spending \$30,000 a year on an institution that neither provides for a perpetuation nor brings up competent men for Government officers or private professions.

We are glad that the Hawaiians have found voice on a subject that touches them so nearly. Let us hear again from the organ of the Hawaiian people. We have advocated your cause faithfully for many years; we have made enemies right and left in your behalf; we have argued, prayed and importuned that your christianisers, civilisers and reformers, of every stripe and pattern, should take more time and do their work better, should educate you to depend upon yourselves, to do their work and to maintain the institutions they introduced, without looking to the Boston Board of Missions, the Roman Propaganda, or the benevolent susceptibilities of foreign countries for a supply of brains to manage either the political, clerical or social organizations of the country. Now speak for yourselves and God speed you!

Public Meeting.

On Thursday evening last, a meeting having been called of the native Hawaiians, a large concourse assembled in the church of Kuamkapili, and organized itself by choosing Mr. Makua as Chairman. The object of the meeting being to discuss the legal and constitutional disabilities of the Hawaiians compared with foreigners residing in the country. A Committee of five was appointed to report at an adjourned meeting on Thursday evening next at the same place.

For the East.

The "Young Hector," Capt. Paty, will have quick dispatch for San Francisco, a large amount of freight being already engaged and waiting.

### By Authority.

IT HAS PLEASED THE KING to appoint the Hon. CHARLES GORDON HOPKINS (Member of His Privy Council of State and of the House of Nobles) to perform the duties of the Ministers of the Interior, Foreign Affairs, Finance, and of Secretary at War, until the return of His Royal Highness Prince Kamehameha, now absent with His Majesty's leave, or of Mr. Wyllie, whom His Majesty permits to visit his estate of Princeville.

Mr. HOPKINS will enter upon his provisional functions on the day after that of Mr. Wyllie's embarkation for Kauai.

R. C. WYLLIE,  
Minister of Foreign Affairs and Secretary at War. Acting Manager of the Interior and of Finance.

FOREIGN OFFICE, 13th December, 1862.

### Special Notices.

HAWAIIAN COLLEGE.  
Under Patronage of Her Majesty Queen Emma.

VISITOR, the Right Revd. Bishop of Honolulu.  
LADY SUPERINTENDENT, Mrs. Mason.

Opened Dec. 8, 1862.

THE COURSE OF EDUCATION COMPRISES English in all its branches, practical training in Industrial work, Latin and French Needlework, together with instruction in Dress Making.

Music, vocal and instrumental, French, German and Drawing are extra charges.

Terms for boarders under 10, \$3 per week; above that age, \$4 to be paid monthly in advance.

Washing, Stationery and medical attendance are extra charges.

A limited number of Day Pupils are also received. Boys over 8 can not be admitted.

Terms, \$1 per week.

Apply at (temporary) College, Chaplain street, Honolulu.

### To the Friends of Education.

The Public are already aware that the principal building of the Seminary at Lahaina has been destroyed by fire. There were also destroyed at the same time a Philosophical apparatus and books belonging to the Seminary. The scholars were also sufferers. The estimate for erecting suitable buildings is \$5,000. The Legislature has appropriated \$5,000 to be applied for the erection of buildings, and it will require about \$3,000 to complete and furnish them for the purpose of the school, and to furnish a Philosophical apparatus equal to the one destroyed and to replace the books. And the Board of Education regard it a duty to appeal to the whole people of the Islands for contributions to supply the deficiency, so that this College may be put once more into successful operation. There is now an opportunity for the friends of education to render essential aid in a time of great exigency to this institution, which has been, and is, and will hereafter be of great service to all our people. I would suggest that the Superintendent of the schools in each district, in conjunction with the Treasurer, should take such a course as they may think most expedient, to raise a subscription for the purpose. Whatever amount may be collected can be paid to the Treasurer of each district, to be transmitted by him to the undersigned.

M. KEKUAHAA.  
Office of the Board of Education, Aug. 5, 1862.

### NOTICE.

ENGLISH PRAYER BOOKS, FOR USE IN the Church, may be obtained on Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings, from 3 P. M. to 9 P. M., at the Parsonage, Kuku Street. Prices, 75, 65, and 31 1/2 cents each.

NOTICE.—The undersigned beg leave to notify their customers and the public generally, that hereafter they intend to abandon the practice of opening their respective stores on Sunday mornings—but instead will keep open until 8 o'clock Saturday evenings, or later if found necessary. They hope this will meet the favorable views of their patrons, and that they will uphold them in carrying it out.

S. SAVIDGE,  
A. D. CARTWRIGHT.

### LEGAL NOTICE.

THE undersigned offers his professional services to the public in the Courts of the Hawaiian Kingdom. For the present, he may be consulted at the office, 34 story, Make's Building, corner of Queen and Kaahumanu streets, over Bishop & Co.'s Bank. Entrance on Queen street.

Nov. 14, 1862. [39 ff] D. L. GREGG.

NOTICE.—THE REGISTRY OFFICE is removed to the Department of the Interior.

Honolulu, Nov. 10, 1862.

### A. F. & A. M.

LE PROGRES DE LOUANGE LODGE, No 184, under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Council of the Grand Central Lodge of France, working in the ancient Scotch Rite, holds its Regular Meetings on the first Wednesday nearest the full moon of every month, at the old Lodge Room in King Street.

Visiting brethren respectfully invited to attend.

By order of W. M. 16-16. Jno. H. BROWN, Secy.

### HONOLULU RIFLES. ATTENTION!

Regular Drills will be held at the Armory of the Corps on Friday evening of each week, at 7 1/2 o'clock, P. M.

Per order.

Head Quarters Honolulu Rifles, 4th August, 1862. 40-4f

### List of Foreign Jurors

FOR the January Term of the Supreme Court, to be held at the Court House, Honolulu, on Monday, the 5th day of January, A. D. 1863:

Sam'l K. Rawson	Thomas Hughes
Sam'l Jones	C. Brewer, 3d
William Duncan	James Austin
William Peters	Sherman Peck
Robert L. Lott	U. H. Levers
Dudley C. Bates	John Gaskin
James M. Green	J. S. Walker
H. L. Chase	S. S. Castle
J. W. Wildfield	J. H. Pratt
W. K. Soudgrass	James I. Downett
F. Moller	George Clark
Frederick Banning	J. W. Rogers

JNO. E. BARNARD, Clerk Supreme Court. 33-3t

Honolulu, 12th Dec., 1862.

### ALDRICH, WALKER & CO.!

HAVE NOW LANDING!  
FROM BARK  
"EMERALD,"

REDWOOD LUMBER, superior article;  
Prime Pine,  
California Lime,  
Half sacks Baker's Extra Flour,  
Quarter "H"  
H. & B. Oysters,  
California Brick, superior quality.

For sale by  
29 1m

ALDRICH, WALKER & Co.

### English Scythe Hooks.

JUST Received ex "Galilee" a few Patent Scythe Hooks, the best article for cutting ever yet imported, at

A. S. CLEGGHORN,  
On the Wharf.

### REMOVAL.

A. S. CLEGGHORN begs leave respectfully to inform his friends and customers, that he has removed his Retail Establishment to the building immediately opposite his former stand, and hopes that his increased accommodation will prove for the benefit and advantage of all concerned.

### Notice.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE L. A. HAINA SUGAR CO., held on Nov. 20th, of this year, resigned; and Rev. J. F. Pogue was elected Auditor, vice F. W. Hutchison.

F. W. HUTCHISON, Secy L. A. S. Co. 32-3t

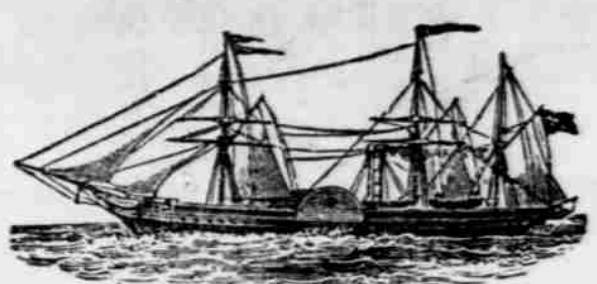
Lahaina, Nov. 20th, 1862.

CHINA MATTING, 3-4, 5-6, 6-8—White and Checked  
5 ff

For sale by  
H. HACKFELD & CO.

### New Advertisements.

#### THE STEAMER



KILAUEA!

WILL LEAVE HONOLULU

ON THURSDAY NEXT, DEC. 18th,

AND

On MONDAY, Jan. 5, 1863,

At 1-2 past 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR

LAHAINA, KALEPOLEPO, MAKEE'S LANDING,

KEALAKEKUA,

KAILUA, KAWAIHAE,

HONOPIU, and

HILO!

#### The Steamer

"ANNIE LAURIE!"

WILL LEAVE FOR KOLOA

On THURSDAY NEXT, Dec. 18th,

At 1-2 past 4 P. M.,

And thenceforward will leave for KOLOA every Thursday, and for NAWILIWILI every Monday.

JANION, GREEN & CO.,

Agents Hawaiian S. N. Co.

#### REGULAR DISPATCH LINE!

FOR

SAN FRANCISCO!

The A 1 Clipper Bark

YOUNG HECTOR!

JOHN PATY, Master,

Will sail for the above port on or about

Saturday, December 20th, 1862.

For Freight (having most part of her cargo already engaged), or Passage, apply to

WILCOX, RICHARDS & CO.,

Agents of Regular Dispatch Line of Packets.

#### FOR BATAVIA, DIRECT!